CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1858.

Two Republican Victories in one Day.

The Republicans whipped out old Buck's backers in old Berks on Monday—electing their Congressman; and on the same day licked Dog's friends in Peoria—electing their Mayor. This is glory enough for *one* day.

Old Berks.

Old Berks has again gone for the Opposition; this time by 400 majority. Gen. Schwartz, a Whig of the General Taylor school, beat J. Glancy Jones for Congress by 16 votes, in a desperately contested election; thereupon Old Buck tendered the appointment of Minister to Austria to his beloved Ginger, as condolence. John accepted the proffered boon, and resigned the unexpired portion of his term in disgust. The National Democracy nominated his law partner, Col. Wanner, and the Opposition put up Gen. W. H. Keim. The election came off on Monday last, and the telegraph brings us the gratifying news that Keim is elected by 400 majority. Old Berks is actually redeemed! Just think of Old Berks turning Black Republican! Revolutions never go backward.

P. S.—We suppose that the President will confer the appointment of Consul to Vienna on the defeated Wanner, that he may be near his partner, Jones. He is certainly entitled to some office; he has not also ran for Congress in Berks, and been beaten?

Freedom of Speech in Missouri.

Hon. Marcus J. Parrott, delegate to Congress from Kansas, attended a ball and supper in Platte City, Missouri, shortly before his departure for Washington. During the evening he gave expression to a sentiment hostile to more slave States. Thereupon, says the Leavenworth *Herald*, "the citizens of Platte City felt that they were insulted in their own homes, and would have resented it had not Mr. Parrott made an exit in a manner not altogether consistent with the dignity of a delegate to Congress. He fled, and succeeded in placing himself beyond the power and vengeance of an outraged community, by bars and bolts."

Father Chiniquy.

We have been requested by several highly respectable gentlemen of this city, to announce that Father Chiniquy will deliver a lecture in Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening next, in which "he will give an account of his settlement at St. Anne, his subsequent struggles for liberty of conscience, and will define his position with reference to Roman Catholicism." An admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged for the purpose of defraying expenses, and for the benefit of the lecturer.

Having made the announcement, as requested, we add a word or two on our own account: All the sympathy Father Chiniquy has ever received in this community has come from Republicans. He has repeatedly complained that he could not get his grievances before the public through Democratic papers—that the journals on that side were all against him and on the side of O'Regan and despotism—that the Republican party alone had sympathy for the oppressed, that it alone had respect for human rights, for liberty of conscience. Those who do not already know it, will probably be surprised to learn, that in the recent canvass Father Chiniquy threw all his influence in favor of those who had condemned him, and against those from whom he had received sympathy and encouragement in his difficulties. He united with the adherents of O'Regan in the support of Douglas and Slavery—his Parish casting an almost unanimous vote for the Democratic ticket. Of course Father Chiniquy has the most undoubted right to support Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party. But having chosen to do so, we think it going a little too far to ask Republicans for additional sympathy and material aid in the further prosecution of his difficulties with the Catholic Church. He has made his bed with Douglas and the Democratic party—now let him look to these sources for the service heretofore rendered him by Republicans. The latter will doubtless be able to find other objects quite as deserving their sympathy and aid as Father Chiniquy.

Episcopal Affairs.

We publish this morning, by request, an article from the *Western Churchman*, on the subject of "The Pastoral Aid Society of Illinois." Subsequent to our promise to give it a place in our columns, the *Church Record* of yesterday's issue, was placed in our hands, by which we perceive that the Society is opposed by that paper and those for whom it speaks. The *Record* contends that "the organization of such a society is ill-timed, unfortunate and uncalled for"—that the Diocesan Board of Missions, of which the Bishop is the head, is competent to the performance of all the work which the Pastoral Aid Society is designed to effect. In other words, it is another step in the quarrel between the High and the Low Church parties in the Episcopal Church. The latter contend that, as the head of the Diocesan Missions, the Bishop has too much power vested in his hands; while the former insist that some leading mind in the Pastoral Aid Society will very soon obtain the same controlling voice in its operations that the Bishop has in the Board of Diocesan Missions. Says the *Record*:

> The great question will be who shall do the Bishop's work in Illinois, the Rev. Mr. So and So, or the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitehouse; that is the plain English of the whole matter. We sincerely trust and thoroughly believe that the Diocese does not desire any change in the nominating power, and that they would rather pay allegiance to the Bishop regularly elected and duly consecrated in the apostolic line, than to any private Bishop of "the Pastoral Aid" succession.
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> One year will not roll round before every clergyman and layman who takes an interest in these matters will understand that there are two Missionary Societies in the Diocese, viz: the regular Board of Missions and the Rev. Mr. So and So's Society. Now, what will be the effect? Why, plainly to rally the loyal churchmen more and more to the aid, and around the standard of the Bishop, Standing Committee and the regular Board, and to make the Rev. Mr. So and So's Missionaries feel badly, out of place, humiliated and self-condemned. The Diocese will at once consider them, and they will very soon come to consider themselves as belonging not to the Church of God, but to Rev. Mr. So and So. It is Mr. So and So's nominations that placed them on the Pastoral Aid list—it is Mr. So and So's money that makes them comfortable—it is Mr. So and So's pluck that they are *bound* to heed—it is Mr. So and So's piping that they *must* dance unto. How can an independent man stand erect and look his brother in the face with such a shadow upon his soul, such a stain upon his name?

In another place the *Record* says:

> Five out of the six clergymen of Illinois interested in the "Pastoral Aid Society," and present at its organization, were formerly from Ohio, and it has been suggested with an appropriate name for the Association, in view of this fact, and of the farther fact that no missionaries but men of the Ohio school are to be appointed, the—"The *Ohio* Pastoral Aid Society of Illinois."

Of course we do not propose to discuss or in any way decide upon the matter in controversy. Having been requested to copy one side, we merely give the other in justice to the parties and for the fuller information of our readers.

Failure of the Hamburg Insurance Company.

In consequence of recent severe losses by the burning of the steamer Austria, the loss of the steamer Hudson, and other marine disasters, the Hanseatic Life Insurance Company of Hamburg has declared itself insolvent before the usual court, with liabilities for 66,200 banco for policies already fallen due, and 15,000 for current policies in Hamburg, and 1,700,000 to persons insured residing abroad. The Maritime Assurance Company of the same city is also about to wind up its affairs.

☞ The Hudson (Wis.) *North Star* of the 30th says a large force of men is employed in grading on the St. Croix and Superior Road just outside of the city.

☞ A gray wolf only a year old and almost six feet in length, was brought into the village of Eau Clair (Wis.,) on Monday, 25d ult.

☞ Navigation on the St. Croix Lake and River closed this year seven days later than last year.

Peoria Election---Republican Victory.

The Republicans of Peoria won a brilliant victory over the Douglasites on Monday last. The Democratic "rolling stock" having done their errand on the 2d of Nov. had returned whence they came. And not withstanding the Douglasites had a majority of 300 in Peoria four weeks ago, the Republicans believed that there was a Republican majority of legal voters in the city.

Each side nominated their strongest men and put forth their utmost exertions. The Danites ran no ticket, but voted for the ticket labelled "Democratic." Now mark the result.

Dr. Hamilton the Republican candidate for Mayor, has a majority of 252 votes over John Waugh, Douglasite. The vote cast was: Hamilton 1039, Waugh 787. The Republican vote at the State election was about 950.

The Republican majority on Clerk is 221. The Republicans also elected their candidates for City Attorney, Treasurer, Collector, both magistrates, both constables and three of the six Aldermen.

At one end of November the Douglasites carry Peoria, with the aid of their imported "voting cattle," the other end of the same month, on a full and honest vote, the Republicans sweep the city.

Frazer River Outdone—A New Chance to Invest—A Sure Thing.

Editors Press and Tribune:

There are some things that are pre-eminently fit to be done, as well in individual as public enterprises, and it is a great accomplishment to be able to distinguish them, and happy is that man who has this discernment, with a will, and the means to improve it, in connection with either, or both. One of these things is to continue incurring liabilities, without first taking account of our stock in trade, striking a balance sheet, and finding our bearings.

This proposition was very forcibly elucidated to my mind on learning the financial condition of the Young Men's Association of our city. Without intending to cast reflections upon any one, the naked fact is, that the present Board of Managers found it anything but encouraging to contemplate; whereupon they cast about upon the hazy atmosphere surrounding it, to see in what direction light would break through, so they could see what was fit to be done under the circumstances to mend its broken fortunes.

The first thing was to see Mr. E. I. Tinkham, whose promises we occupy, to get a reduction on a rental of $2,000 per annum—whose generosity (even under difficulties,) considered it as one thing eminently fit to be done; and though he may have lost a little gold in so doing, he has contributed largely to the treasures of mind and morals among young men, and ought to inherit their lasting gratitude. The next thing was to make extra efforts to obtain new members, which has added to our sinking fund, but was found inadequate to wipe out the old indebtedness. The last thing was our lecture course, which, from the sale of season tickets, indicates that the public appreciate the labors of the lecture committee in presenting such a galaxy of shining names to minister to their intellectual entertainment.

This course will give us (if it *does not rain* all winter) a good dividend to add to the resources of the treasury; but this will not bring us out of *the panic*, and it is evident that some other mine must be struck before our empty coffers can stand out with the fatness of prosperity, and our bill book present a faultless balance sheet; and the Board have determined to become life members, at a cost of $25 each, as seventy-five of our citizens can be found who will join them in the laudable object of galvanizing into vigorous life an useful institution of great public benefit. This will pay all our debts and put money into our treasury. Will our liberality-loving citizens respond to this call? While there are from two to three thousand drinking saloons in our city to entice young men from the paths of virtue and wisdom, shallthere not be one library and reading room, where those who will, may, at trifling cost, store the mind with those mental treasures which will send them out into the world an honor to mankind, to become the bulwarks of our free institutions? Let us all say that we owe a duty to God, to the public, as well as to ourselves, and that the cheapest taxes we have to pay are those which support the nurseries of intellect and morality, and therefore, when solicitations are made for this purpose, let none call them *begging* importunities, but let every one regard it a fitting application to discharge a just obligation to the rising generation, with whom rest the fortunes of our children. Twenty-five dollars gives perpetual right to all the privileges of the library and reading room, which as an individual instrument, without reference to its public aspect, is the best literary expenditure that could be made, by any one desirous of information

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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Kansas—The Leavenworth Constitution—Unfriendly Legislation.

It is the opinion of a cotemporary that Kansas will make but an indifferent figure in Congress during the coming session; and that opinion coming from the New York *Tribune*, is entitled to due weight. But it is doubtless erroneous, or else we have been misinformed in regard to the plans and intentions of those most interested, to wit, the people of Kansas themselves. They framed a Constitution, as all the world knows, in March last at Leavenworth; that Constitution was submitted to the people, and by them ratified almost unanimously. The instrument is still in existence, and if the Legislature about to assemble in the Territory see fit, as it is presumed they will, to order its re-submission to the ordeal of a popular vote, it will be presented to Congress before that body will adjourn, and under it, Kansas will demand recognition as one of the States of the Union, and plead popular sovereignty as sufficient justification of her act. The time necessary for taking the sense of the voters at the polls will give Congress an opportunity to attend to the fiscal affairs of the nation, settle the hash with Mexico, organize two or three Territories, and do whatever else may please the party in power; but Kansas will be heard from full as soon as dozens of the men who bawl and blather about the "will of the people" and the "right of the majority to rule" will care to falsify all their professions by voting against her just claims for admission into the family of States. It is possible that the Kansas Legislature may see no wisdom in the line of policy which many ardent Republicans in the territory propose to pursue; if not, our predictions fall to the ground; because the population to be governed by the Leavenworth Constitution, has so largely increased since it was adopted, that it will not be urged upon Congress until it is backed up by an undoubted expression of the popular will.

One thing however, we hope will be persistently urged upon our friends in that quarter; and that is, the importance of making a test of the value of "unfriendly legislation" as a protection against the operation of the nefarious dogmas of the Dred Scott decision. That is the dodge with which Mr. Douglas and his friends will endeavor to still further delude the people of the North. Now let us see what its value is. If the Kansas Legislature will do its duty in exact accordance with the programme sketched by Douglas at Freeport, we shall soon get at some things which the masses in all the free States will be glad to know. If the striking of a slave is made punishable like any other assault; if neglect to send slaves to school is made a penal offense; if slaves are taxed at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars a head, we shall not long be in ignorance of the value of the policy that the Senator has clearly foreshadowed. We throw out the hint for what its worth. It is for Kansas to act. Will she determine the question, "Is unfriendly legislation a humbug, like squatter sovereignty, its predecessor?"

Dacotah and Arizona.

If the intrigue on foot to organize a territorial government in Arizona, among the prairie wolves and rattlesnakes, by which that country is mainly inhabited, is successful, the Northern men in Congress must see to it, that Dacotah is also is put on a territorial footing at the same time. The beavers and buffaloes of the latter demand squatter sovereignty as earnestly as the natives of the former; and as both Territories lie in the track of future railroads westward toward the Pacific, it will not be wise to give the Southern route the advantage which an organization of Arizona would confer upon it. The South alone must not insist upon the preservation of the balance of power.

The Sunday Question in Cincinnati.

Our Cincinnati neighbors have of late been considerably excited by the discussion of the Sunday question, in which the Pulpit, the Press, the Public and last of all the Courts have had each a share. "Shall omnibuses be run on Sunday?" has been the point in dispute. The arrest of a driver and his trial before Judge Pruden, have given a legal solution of the case in favor of the continuation of Sunday buses as a necessity; and with this, as it was in proof that the buses on the sacred day took as many people to and from church as to and from all other places, the community will probably be satisfied. The decision of the Judge is given in the Cincinnati papers; and in some is vigorously criticised.

Slave Code for the Territories.

Everywhere at the South, an earnest outcry is made for a Congressional enactment that will give effect to the vital point of the Dred Scott decision, by protecting slavery in the Territories. The Charleston (S. C.) *News* pronounces this "*the* cardinal constitutional right of the South, in connection with slavery in the Territories." The *News* claims the credit of having advocated this doctrine for years, and rejoices that "other Southern journals, inclusive of the Mobile *Register*, are coming up to our mark." The same paper adds: "The Dred Scott decision is, also, one of the principles adjudicated, at least recognized, in the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, a year or more since."

Reserve of Breadstuffs in France.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that it is the intention of the Imperial government to establish a Corn Reserve. The present low price of cereals is said to be the immediate moving cause, though the project has long been contemplated by Louis Napoleon. A step towards the movement has already been made in Paris and the department of the Seine. The eleven hundred bakers of that department are bound to have in store flour enough for three months' consumption. The quantity amounts to 353,880 sacks, or 555,571 quintals (a metrical quintal is 221½ pounds English). Of this the bakers keep a seventh at their own residences, and the rest is either stored in Government warehouses, or at private warehouses that contract for storing it and keeping it in good order.

This system, or something analogous, it is proposed to enforce in towns having not less than 10,000 inhabitants, of which there are in France 150, according to the census of 1856. The cost of three months' provisions for those towns would not, it is stated, require an advance of more than 21,000,000 or 22,000,000 francs. Taking the present price of a hectolitre of wheat at 14 francs, it is calculated that the cost of warehousing, insurance, interest and attention, need not enhance that figure beyond 16f. 50c. at the end of three years, while the last scarcity brought the price up to 30f. Supposing the reserve to be kept in flour instead of wheat, the estimated cost at the end of three years would be 51f. 15c. the sack, while the price was, not long ago, at 100f. and beyond. It must be recollected that in calculating interest, warehouse-room, etc., it is not supposed that the total of the reserve is to be stored in the first year, but that the operation will be spread over the three years, according to plenty and price.

The practical effect of this scheme, the *Constitutionnel* says, will be to stop the fall of prices now, and thus protect the Agricultural interest, while in seasons of scarcity it will prevent the increase of rates, by drawing upon the reserve, that would be ruinous to the poor.

The Reciprocity Treaty With Canada.

It is rumored that President Buchanan will make unfavorable reference in his Message to the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, taking the ground that its advantages are mainly on the side of the Canadian Government. This has called out from the Toronto *Leader* the following tables, showing the expansion of trade between the two countries under the influences of the treaty:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA.

Years.	Values.
1851	$ 7,707,154
1852	8,717,468
1853	12,810,702
1854	13,960,929
1855	12,301,274
1856	20,882,949
1857	24,541,331

IMPORTS FROM CANADA INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Values.
1851	$ 4,929,894
1852	4,669,301
1853	5,295,412
1854	6,777,760
1855	5,616,154
1856	13,892,214
1857	14,308,191

The treaty went into effect near the close of 1854. Since that time the increase of exports from the United States has been very marked, reaching in one year within a trifle of $21,000,000. The same is true of the exports from Canada. A portion of this large increase is doubtless to be attributed to the growth of the commerce of the two countries, but the greater part of it is unquestionably the direct result of the Reciprocity Treaty itself.

Railway Matters.

THE CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILWAY.—The directors of this important Iowa railway have just closed a long meeting in this city. We learn that there is now some sixty miles of the road completed and in operation. During the session, the Directors made arrangements to have the work go on as fast as the winter weather will permit. The iron has all been purchased, and it is confidently expected that it will be completed 81 miles, to Cedar Rapids, sometime before or during April next.

The Cedar river is navigable for small steamers to Waterloo, 60 miles above Cedar Rapids, and during the last summer one has been plying successfully between these two points. Waterloo is only five miles below Cedar Falls and about seventy miles south of the Minnesota line. The opening of the railway to Cedar Rapids will draw an immense trade from the Cedar Valley, as it is one of the richest, best cultivated and most populous portions of Iowa. The sixty miles of river navigation will command for the road the entire trade of northwestern Iowa. Perhaps the most important results of this meeting is the perfecting of arrangements for building what is equivalent to a

RAILWAY BRIDGE,

at Clinton. Several of the citizens of Clinton and the directors and stockholders of the Iowa and Nebraska Railway have formed a company to build what will answer all the purposes of a bridge. They build under a bridge charter, and can complete one whenever it shall be deemed desirable. The plan is this:

The sloughs between Little Rock Island and the Illinois shore are to be bridged, and a railway track laid down, to connect, for the present, with the Galena Air Line Road. The main channel, between the Island and the Iowa shore, is 700 feet wide, and with convenient slips on each side, six hundred feet will still remain open for navigation. The water is deep, and with the strong current seldom or never freeze.

It is proposed to build a large steam ferry boat to run between these slips, on which a track will be laid—the cars of all kinds run on board, and the crossing will be made in the same manner that it is so successfully accomplished at the ferry of one of the Canada roads, near Buffalo. This arrangement, it is believed, will not cause a delay beyond five minutes at most, and if the interest on the cost of an expensive bridge be considered, it will be vastly cheaper. Besides the entire channel of the river will be left unobstructed, and there will be no quarrels with the steamboat men to defend. The only practical difficulty that suggests itself is the rise and fall of the Mississippi, and this, it is believed, can be readily obviated in part by floating docks, and by having the track upon the boat adjusted by screws, as the river slowly rises and falls. A portion of the work is to be put under contract within the next few weeks, and it is believed that the whole can be finished and put in successful operation during the next season. The estimates show that the entire expense of the boat abutments and track to the Illinois shore will not exceed $100,000.

The energy which has enabled this company, despite the fearful commercial revulsions through which we have passed, to proceed steadily with the work, and week by week push it onward toward the Missouri, is worthy of all praise. It illustrates the difference between building a railway on moonshine securities and with actual money advanced from the pockets of its stockholders. The owners of this road have entire confidence that it will prove a highly remunerative investment. Most of them have the solid capital to back up their opinions, and hence its onward progress and its ultimate success.

RAILROADS IN TEXAS.—The State of Texas has granted forty-four charters to railroad companies of which seventeen have been forfeited, leaving twenty-seven charters still in force. Of those there are eleven slightly in progress of construction, to wit:

	Miles.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad, when complete, will be about	309
Buffalo, Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad	110
Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad	150
Houston Direct	60
Houston Tap and Br. sorth Railroad	48
San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad	180
Mexican Gulf and Henderson Railroad	140
Washington County Railroad	30
Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company	110
Southern Pacific Railroad	760
Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, to connect with S. P. R. R.	225
Making their aggregate length, when completed, about	2,322

RAILWAYS IN KANSAS.—The Kansas *Herald of Freedom* says:

Mr. Army has placed upon our table a memorial to Congress, praying for grants of land to build railroads in Kansas. The movement is a good one, and the memorial should be generally signed and forwarded to Washington, as per request. Copies will be found at most of the business places in Lawrence.

RAILWAY TO MOUNT VERNON, JEFFERSON CO., ILL.—The Mount Vernon *Star*, of Nov. 26th says:

That a railroad communication will at last be effected between this place and the Illinois Central Railroad, there is now no room for a doubt. The Company have already commenced the work with a large number of hands, and have also advertised for five hundred more—a number sufficient to complete the work in less than two months' time, if not absolutely, when pushed again opens, announcing the approach of the summer of 1859, the shrill whistle of the locomotive will greet the ears of our citizens, and our village, isolated from the rest of the world by roads, which, during a great portion of the year, are almost impassable, will possess the advantages of a direct and easy communication with the principal emporiums of manufacture and trade, and will present the various signs of enterprise, improvement and thrift, characteristic of railroad towns.

Rain Fall in 1858.

We have received the report of the Rain fall at Beloit College at various times, through the courtesy of Professor William Porter. We are again indebted to Prof. Porter for the daily rain fall for the last three months as follows:

1858—Sept.	6	Inches.	1.51	1858—Nov.	1	Inches.	.42
"	13		.30	"	2		.09
"	14		.67	"	4		.19
"	15		.07	"	5		.02
"	16		.18	"	6		.03
Total			2.73	13 Mch. snow			.05
1858—Oct.	6	Inches.	.12	"	14		.03
"	12		.20	"	20		.11
"	13		.09	"	21		.10
"	19		.10	Rain and			
"	20		.10	27 Mch. snow			.31
"	25		.02	"	28		.02
"	26		.03	"	29		.03
Total			1.72	Total			5.35

About 5.32 inches of snow, equal to 0.532 inches of water.

Total Rain (including snow) for three months, 9.632 inches.

The season has been considered a remarkably wet one, and yet we find that there has been but 9.63 inches of Rain fall in three months.

The rain fall for the same three months (September, October and November) for several years past, has been as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
In 1850	9.48	In 1851	8.83	In 185	10.82
In 1856	14.50	In 1853	6.71	In 185	9.63
In 1857	7.34	In 1854	9.61		

We have not at hand the rain fall of July and August, 1858, but below it amounted to about seven inches, which gives for the year as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.
Dec., 1857	1.14	June, 1858	5.50
Jan., 1858	0.50	July, August, 1858	7.00
Feb.	1.01	Sept. 1858	2.73
March, 1858	1.57	Oct., 1858	1.72
April, 1858	3.20	Nov., 1858	5.14
May, 1858	10.20		
Total for the year			39.69

The Rain fall each year since 1850 is as follows:

	Inches.		Inches.
1850	37.34	1855	37.12
1851	30.00	1856	36.54
1852	45.84	1857	31.09
1853	43.96	1858	39.69
1854			
Mean of eight years			40.85

It therefore appears that the Rain fall of the year has been below the mean of the last eight years; and that the rain fall of the month of May was one-fourth of the whole fall of the year.

The rain fall in May, 1851 was 15.46 inches, and in August, 1850 was 14.73 inches, or fifty per cent. more than the remarkable fall of rain in May, 1858.

From a memorandum kept by Mr. Adams at the Galena office, we find that the days during the last three months were classified as follows:

	Fair.	Cloudy and ?	Stormy.
September—27 days	18	9	0
October—31 "	9	13	9
November—32 "	2	11	19
Total—90	29	33	28

Or, one-quarter of the days have been stormy, besides another eighth cloudy.

Statistics of the Slave Trade.

It is stated that not far from 5,000,000 of Africans were carried to the British West Indies, before emancipation. After 17½ years, not more than 780,990 remained—in round numbers, 600,000! 800,000 negroes were brought to St. Domingo from 1500 to 1776; only 290,800 were to be found there in the latter year. The annual decrease in Cuba is from five to ten per cent. On the other hand it is stated that the whole number imported into the United States was about four hundred thousand, and the number at the present day is about four millions.

What a Wretch.

A fiend in human shape—a monster whom Cobb (Cobb writes for the *Ledger*) would delight to portray—entered the vestibule of a church in Cincinnati, while the lads and lasses of the congregation were engaged in choir practice inside, and carried off forty umbrellas belonging to the party. The rain was pouring "right down" when the deed was done, yet the wretch escaped.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Case of Bright and Fitch—Mr. Buchanan's Support of the Bogus Electors—Mr. Douglas' Southern Tour—The Inevitable Last Act of Davis Eating his own Words—Disgraceful Position of Administration—The Next Step; What it Will—South Carolina Election.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1858.

The Administration will make a point of sustaining Fitch and Bright in their places. They got their seats by setting the black dirt at Lecompton, and will keep them by the like means. If there is any dirtier pudding which it may suit Mr. Buchanan to prescribe for their consumption, they have given abundant assurance that they possess ostrich stomachs which will not rebel. The vote on admitting these spurious Senators was 30 to 23. There is no doubt that an equally large majority can be bought or dragooned into any vote necessary for the reaffirmation of their pretensions. They were admitted on the single ground of their being tools and instruments of the Lecompton felony. Among the Northern renegades who aided in the consummation of this outrage upon the State of Indiana, as well as upon right and justice, Allen, Jones and Wright have been repudiated by their constituents and turned out of the Senate, and Bigler, Pugh, Rice and Thompson have been signally rebuked by the States which they misrepresent, and only await the "inevitable hour" when they, too, shall be expelled from the places they have dishonored.

How utterly disgraceful this attempt to manufacture a Lecompton majority in the Senate was fait to be, was shown by the conspicuous fact that Bayard, the chairman of the committee which had investigated the facts, smoked the vote, and that the Slavery propagandists, Douglas, Pearce and Mason, and the Independent Houston, voted against the admission of the protuberance. Although the Lecompton bill was passed by the Senate by a majority greater than could have been reversed by the exclusion of the usurping Senators, yet there were numerous preliminary motions decided by their votes in favor of the scheme, which if differently decided might have defeated it, and among these was the vote upon the resolutions of inquiry upon the point of the forgeries, perjuries and frauds connected with the pretended adoption of the thing in Kansas. Could that inquiry have been instituted and thoroughly carried out, beyond doubt the abomination of the thing would have been so potent and disgusting that it might have failed.

One of the *reasons given* for voting Bright and Fitch into seats to which they had not been elected, was that no competitors appeared for them. This pretence will be removed by the action of the Indiana Legislature, which it is to be hoped will promptly send two honest men and real representatives of the State to claim admission. Of course the Washington *Union* comes up to the help of the two rejected, and claims that the action of the Legislature will be without legal effect, because the matter is *res judicata*. It generously suggests, however, that the evil of being misrepresented by two impostors may be remedied by the passage of resolutions instructing Bright and Fitch to be as honest and true to their trusts as their nature will permit.

The passage of Douglas into Lower Egypt, and a few degrees beyond, has begotten surmises that he is going upon a crusade against Slidell and Benjamin, in order to restore to the public service Pierre Soule, that paragon of Filibusters. Peter is no more to be relied upon in favor of Douglas and his fortunes, than either of his competitors. The organ says he will not be here until New Year—which means, I suppose, that he is willing to keep out of the whirlpool until his success at Springfield is irretrieved by a re-election. Lieb, the indomitable, continues here. His special duty at this time is to supervise the political part of the Message. When delivered on Tuesday next, he will take it out West. He now admits that Douglas will be selected without further contest.

Jeff. Davis has been sent down to Mississippi to eat his own words uttered at the North, and to fulminate a new decree against Seward and Douglas. It is a part of the craft of a Mississippi republican, to associate before a congenial Southern audience the Republican chieftain, Seward, with the Democratic seceder, Douglas. A part of Davis' Vicksburgh speech was made through the *Union* on his passage through Washington, a fortnight ago. In that portion he repudiates (easy enough for a Mississippian) the words quoted by Douglas as sustaining his own position respecting the powers of a Territorial Legislature over slavery. Douglas said he made the speech at Bangor; Davis said he made no speech at Bangor;—therefore the extract must be false. "Beloved gentlemen of the jury," said a culprit on trial, "how cruelly I am slandered. I am charged with stealing a horse, and you see from the evidence that it was only a mare that was stolen." The speech quoted from was made at Portland. The plain truth is, that Jeff. has been up North making Union conservative speeches, and denying that the South wished to force slavery upon a protesting people. Mississippi, it becomes necessary for Jeff. to devour all that, word by word, and he does it in public with all the brass which a Lecomptonite, pure and simple, may be supposed possessed of.

In all these recent Southern demonstrations you may perceive one thing, a bold and shameless admission that the actors in the late disgraceful attempt to foist a Slave State into the Union were guilty, in their own opinion, of the most gross impropriety and outrage upon right, justice and patriotism, and therefore of a violation of their official oaths. Hammond said that the Lecompton Constitution ought to have been kicked out of Congress; yet he voted for it. Why ought it to have been kicked out? because it was stained with crime and blood; yet he voted for it. Jeff. Davis said he was opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, because it gave by express terms twenty-five millions of acres of public lands to the new State, while he believed that it gave the whole, every acre lying within its enormous boundaries; yet Jeff. Davis voted for the Lecompton Constitution without a word of qualification. What sort of a man is this Jeff. Davis, to deliberately rob the South of her share of all the public lands in Kansas?

It seems that the honorable and beloved President understands Jeff. better than his constituents; for he not only hauls him down in Mississippi to retract his opinions published on the stumps of Maine and Massachusetts, but to announce that he (Buchanan) is about to take a step forward in behalf of the South. What is that step? It is clearly the recommendation of of a slave code for the Territories. That is the new policy of the Democracy. Let us see which of the Anti-Lecomptonites will reject that test.

South Carolina is engaged in the choice of a Senator. The issue is between African slavery and African slave trade. The Congo candidates are Adams, who gets 37 votes; Rhett, 24; Chestnut, 21; total Congo, 82. Anti-Congo—McQueen, 37; Manning, 21;—total, 63. Doubtful or unknown—Memminger, 30. It will thus be seen that South Carolina decides for free trade in flesh with Congo. It is also a noticeable fact that Spratt, father of the Congo scheme, is elected to the Legislature, and that Pettigrew, Anti-Congo, is defeated. Hurrah for South Carolina, Congo, Ashantee and Dahomey!

JUNIUS.

Convention of Sugar Growers.

[From the Rockford Democrat.]

The Sorghum Sugar meeting, which was to have been held in this city last Saturday afternoon, was, owing to the severe snow storm which set in the night before and prevailed during the day, attended by but a few persons living near the city. In consequence of the meagre attendance, it was deemed advisable to postpone the meeting until Wednesday, the 8th day of December next, when it is hoped, the weather will be such as to permit a full attendance of those in the county interested in the subject.

If the weather is favorable at that time, it is expected that there will be several sugar mills in operation on the ground, showing the manner in which the juice is expressed from the cane. We have learned a fact of which we, and we presume a majority of our readers, were not before aware—that Mr. Milner, a citizen of our county, has succeeded in granulating the syrup, and will probably have some specimens of his sugar on exhibition at that time, when may be expected from him an interesting statement of the process by which he succeeded in granulating the syrup.

The Gouldy Tragedy.

Mrs. Gouldy, the step-mother of the young monster, has so far recovered from her wounds as to be considered out of danger. Mr. Gouldy is also in a fair way for recovery. One of the wounds upon his head has entirely healed, but the others are still very sore. The brain protruded to the size of a walnut, but the attending physicians confidently assert that he will finally be restored to health. His side has not yet recovered from the paralytic shock consequent upon the affection of the brain. The galvanic battery is to be applied as soon as the strength of the patient will admit of it. Mr. Gouldy has not yet been informed of the suicide of his son. Young Nathaniel is convalescent, being able to sit up in bed and converse. Charles is also better, but makes very slow progress. The servant girl Murphy is still in the New York Hospital, where every attention is paid to her. The doctors believe she will recover. Great numbers visit the house in Thirteenth street, but none are permitted to see the afflicted except those appointed to watch them during the day and night, the relations and physicians. The recovery of this family is almost a miracle.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Letter from New York.

The Douglas Intrigue—Its Origin and Purpose—The Defeat of the Plotters—Consequences to Follow—New York Cottonocracy Alarmed.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1858.

Western Republicans must not imagine that all members of the Republican party east of Ohio have been throwing cold water on the hopes of their Western friends, and assisting in the intrigue by which your gallant Lincoln was defeated. The rank and file of the party here ardently desired your success; but the overshadowing influence of leaders, who unfortunately have the knack of giving wrong directions to public sentiment, was so great that our efforts were of little value in a contest like yours. We hoped and prayed; but without the control of the press, with few representatives among the editorial corps, with no power over the caucus system, hoping, and I had almost said praying, amount to but indeterminate entities. We admired the gallantry with which you went into the fight, the courage and devotion with which the war was carried on, and we regret with you the combination of causes by which you were overborne. Indications now are that the intriguers since they have helped to elect Douglas are heartily ashamed of their work, and would be glad to escape the consequences. The plotting had its origin in a hatred of Seward, and in the belief that Douglas would be a serviceable candidate of the Northern opposition instead. If Seward himself was drawn into it, as is probable, he was used by men who hate him, and he will not be long in washing his hands of the affair, as far as he is able. It is not known generally that the New York *Tribune* is Mr. Seward's opponent—in fact, his bitterest and most inveterate enemy. The feeling on the part of the conductors of that journal amounts to personal dislike, which, I am told, they do not care to conceal. It supposed, such was the mixed condition of New York's own political affairs, that Mr. Seward's friends could not control any State Convention which might assemble, or that if controlling such a body, its nominees would be beaten. Hence in the desire to fill his place, Douglas, after the Lecompton fight, was picked up and rough-dished by the *Tribune* and others who thought they had killed Seward off. What promises and pledges were mutually made, are known only to the high contracting parties; but enough has leaked out to render it certain that on one side it was agreed that the Republican creed should be modified to suit the peculiarity of Douglas' position and the shortness of the Douglas legs; and on the other that he (Douglas) would consent to be candidate of the new hybrid party and take his chances with the opposition in the event of a reconciliation between Seward and Douglas. Your readers will see how much of truth there is in this programme by the following from the *Tribune* of this morning:

"The negro is evidently not a *full blood*, but a half or three-fourths blood African.

"The girl to whom he was married, was judged by all the persons present at the time, (some eight or ten), to be a Quadroon, and they still insist, that if she was a white girl, she must have been *painted dark*.

"All the usual questions were propounded, and satisfactorily answered, and no intimation was given that the girl pretended to be white. And further that Mr. Parsons, at the time, verily believed her to be a Quadroon.

"We are now informed that the girl is a French girl of nineteen years, and that the negro is, so far as moral character is concerned, at least, her equal. Neither of the parties as we are informed, have lived in town but a few weeks, and consequently they are almost entirely unknown."

Personal and Political.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* is responsible for the following:

One of our borders Senators, a few days ago, was rather startled when asked by a Democrat this question: "You say slavery is held in the territories by the *color decisions* of the Supreme Court; in defiance of territorial law—now, tell me how it is a citizen of a free state, (where I can vote against slavery,) can be made less a citizen by going into a territory, where, according to your new notion, I dare not vote against slavery, or do anything on this question but submit to the right of property in slaves as higher than my own sovereignty?" The Secretary looked rubber blank at this home question, and thought of the good time he would have in his own State in support of this new fangled doctrine.

—Lieut. Maury relates the following as among the earlier experiences of Prof. Morse in his efforts to demonstrate the practicability of the Magnetic Telegraph:

Mr. Morse's first idea was to lay his wire under ground, and accordingly he had built a heavy plow to make the furrow. Mr. M., as he proceeded, encountered insuperable difficulties relative to the insulation of the wires. He therefore had to abandon the underground plan and put the wires on poles. But what cause should be given for the stoppage of his present work and the abandonment of laying the wire? Without some excuse he feared an entire withdrawal of confidence and of the Congressional appropriation. He told his dilemma to his plowman, who was shrewd and quick-witted. Says the ploughman, "Dr., you see that stump right in our path?" "Yes!" "Well, Dr., if this plow, drawn by this strong team, comes in contact with that stump, it is a used up plow, and the work must stop until the plow is repaired." "Go ahead," said Dr. Morse, but enough of the plow was broken on the stump, and the work of laying the wire under ground had to stop until the plow could be mended—and the plow is not repaired yet.

—Judge Douglas' chances for getting back into the Democratic fold appear to be improving. The latest bulletin upon the subject is the following from Robert Tyler, published in the *Pennsylvanian*:

There is no virtue in my eyes, either in the policy or principles of Judge Douglas's special Illinois platform. But whenever he pleases to leave this unanimous platform and return to the common ground of our great national party, I shall welcome his presence.

—A student at Princeton College, N. J., of the senior class, got enthusiastic a few days ago, over "The Hasheesh Eater," and tried a little experiment on himself with the dangerous drug. The consequence was that he was made temporarily insane, and hung himself, but was found and taken down before life was wholly gone.

—The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the brutal violence of a young girl, by a gang of rowdies, says:

We believe that an unprotected woman would be safer among the savage tribes of America or Africa than in the streets of New York. Compared with a thorough-paced New York "rowdy," but Digger Indian rises into potential altitudes of refinement, courtesy, and humanity.

—Prof. Morse has received in Paris 100,000 francs as the first instalment of the testimonial of the ten European powers for his telegraphic discoveries.

—A man named Flynn was convicted of murder at Lockport, New York, last spring, but resorted to the insane dodge, and was sent to the Utica Asylum. He has been returned as of sound mind, and on Saturday was sentenced to be hung on the 7th of January.

—The St. Petersburg (Russia) *News*, alluding to the abduction of the Jewish boy Mortara, says:

Where is our philosophy, where our much-vaunted progress, if laws still exist under which such outrages can take place? For centuries men have been prating about perfecting the social system; yet in the midst of Europe, in favor of the rights of family, the rights of parents—the very cornerstone of the social fabric—not only find no protection, but are not even recognised.

All the St. Petersburg journals agree in disapproving the conduct of the Propaganda, though generally in a less severe tone than the above.

—The late American ambassador in Russia, Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, is visiting the interior towns of Russia. At Kasan he remained for some time, inspecting the educational and other institutions, and was lionized by the press and the inhabitants. He intends extending his tour to Astrachan, Baku, Tiflis, etc.

—John Hatton Annesley, Esq., of Hants, England, has recently died childless. Had Mr. Annesley died intestate, his heir-at-law would have been his nephew, Ernest Jones, the well known Chartist leader; but so great was the animosity he entertained for Mr. Jones, on account of the democratic principles of the latter, that he has left his entire property (reserving a life interest for his widow) to utter strangers, thus cutting Mr. Jones off from a fine fortune.

—Governor Allston, of South Carolina, in his Message to the Legislature, counsels the people of the State concerning the expenditure of their money at the North. He says:

"There are Southern men of wealth, doubtless, who expend most of their surplus profits in Northern investments and objects of pleasure. It has been estimated that some forty millions dollars of Southern income have been disbursed in a single year north of the Potomac. A just regard to our own interests would seem to require that our surplus income be laid out in Southern securities, in improving the homestead, reclaiming and draining waste lands, cultivating grounds, and pushing railways East and West, between the Atlantic and Mississippi, and still westward to the Pacific. Three millions of surplus profits invested in an aqueduct from the Ohio River to Charleston, along the line of the North-eastern Railroad, would go far to perfect the commercial emporium of the State from that point, and bestir new life into its most infeasible streets. When this forty millions of money is added to the still larger sum, that of the greater portion of the Federal revenues, under the collection of the State Government, as one main cause of the thrift and promise of Northern cities, villages, and country is made manifest."

Upon the subject of finance and banking the Governor is brief. He states the permanent debt of the State to be $1,765,465. This includes $1,510,420 of the United States surplus revenue on deposit. He declines suggestions of his own on the subject of banking, further than to ask for the repeal of the usury laws, and to recommend stability and as little legislation as possible.

—We see it stated that Com. Charles Stewart is about to resign his commission in the United States Navy, preparatory to a visit to Europe.

Miscellaneous Items.

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL—AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—Last night, about half past eight o'clock, at Gloucester City, New Jersey, an attempt was made upon the life of H. F. West, Esq., Superintendent of the Washington Company's Cotton Mill. Some cowardly scoundrel had fastened a loaded pistol in a frame work, and hung it upon the gate post in front of Mr. West's residence, and so arranged it that the opening of the gate would fire off the pistol, with an aim at the heart of the person who might spring the trap. It so happened that two Misses, Miller and daughter, passed instead of Mr. West. The daughter stooped to push the gate open, and as it opened the pistol went off, the ball passing just across the back of her head, and lodging in the opposite gate post. The ball also passed immediately in front of the mother, and the powder flashed in her face and scorched it. This is the fourth attempt of the kind, and as yet there is no clue to the perpetrator. An effort, however, will be made to identify the villain. Mr. West is a most estimable gentleman, and universally respected.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

☞ The New York *Herald* understands that on Friday last an "affair of honor" took place between two young North Carolinians in the woods near Stapleton, Staten Island. They are both medical students, and up to the period of the quarrel had been fast friends. A lady was, as usual, the cause of the rupture, and she ile having been exchanged, southern blood could accept no other alternative than the pistol. Four shots were fired, but with the exception of a hat damaged by a ball, no injury was received on either side. The parties left the ground on terms of great amity.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—While several States have made strenuous efforts, of late years, to abolish capital punishment altogether, the Legislature of Georgia is now endeavoring to extend this penalty to other crimes than murder and arson. Two bills have been introduced, with a view to make both night burglary and robbery by force capital offences; but each has failed in the Senate. They have, however, been amended so as to make the punishment twenty years in the Penitentiary, at the discretion of the Court.

"A WIFE INSURANCE COMPANY."—Some of the principal capitalists of London are engaged in the formation of a new company for insurance from damages by fire. In consequence of the numerous recurring accidents, Mr. Early, after pondering assistance to frustrate any effort the negroes might make to escape, proceeded to a gate near the quarters, and there found Mr. Nance still alive, but with one of his arms broken, and the skull crushed. He had evidently been struck many times by the clubs of the negroes, and was horribly mangled. He lived only about an hour. Mr. Nance bore an excellent character, and had a wife and six children who are left destitute by this heart-rending calamity. The murderers were brought to town the same morning and lodged in jail.—*Lexington (Mo.) Express.*

The Ripon Marriage.

The marriage at Ripon, Wis., between a colored man and a white girl, which has been made the subject of much comment in the public press, is about to undergo judicial investigation; the Rev. Mr. Parsons, who performed the ceremony, having been arrested on complaint of the girl's parents, and taken to Fond du Lac to answer the charge preferred against him. The Ripon *Times* gives the following as the facts in the case:

1. The negro is evidently not a *full blood*, but a half or three-fourths blood African.

2. The girl to whom he was married, was judged by all the persons present at the time, (some eight or ten), to be a Quadroon, and they still insist, that if she was a white girl, she must have been *painted dark*.

3. All the usual questions were propounded, and satisfactorily answered, and no intimation was given that the girl pretended to be white. And further that Mr. Parsons, at the time, verily believed her to be a Quadroon.

We are now informed that the girl is a French girl of nineteen years, and that the negro is, so far as moral character is concerned, at least, her equal. Neither of the parties as we are informed, have lived in town but a few weeks, and consequently they are almost entirely unknown.

4th. That it is the *duty* of the State to afford this relief for the additional reason that by her laws she has compounded the sale of city, town and county bonds in aid of railroads, while her general policy in regard to railroads, in the indiscriminate granting by the Legislature of rival charters, has tended to the ruinous value of the securities of roads actually in progress and completed, and thus impaired the ability of *bona fide* contractors to fulfil their engagements.

5th. That the State would suffer far more in the depreciation of property, and general stagnation of business, loss of character, capital and credit, by repudiation, than by paying many times the amount of those debts.

An Overseer Murdered.

On Monday morning last, our citizens were startled by the report of one of the most diabolical murders that ever occurred in this region. It seems that one Beasley, a Mr. Nance, recently from Virginia, had found it necessary to correct for some misconduct, to negro men belonging to Mr. Robert Early, of this county, for him he was overseeing. About daylight on Monday morning, the two negroes knocked at Mr. Early's room, and on being admitted told him they supposed their wife had killed the overseer or he had killed her, and tried to do so—and informed him as to the locality where the deed had been done. They also said they had come to give information, Mr. Early, after commoning assistance to frustrate any effort the negroes might make to escape, proceeded to a gate near the quarters, and there found Mr. Nance still alive, but with one of his arms broken, and the skull crushed. He had evidently been struck many times by the clubs of the negroes, and was horribly mangled. He lived only about an hour. Mr. Nance bore an excellent character, and had a wife and six children who are left destitute by this heart-rending calamity. The murderers were brought to town the same morning and lodged in jail.—*Lexington (Mo.) Express.*

Pastoral Aid Society for Illinois.

A society has been recently organized in this State, for the furtherance of the Gospel within her boundaries. The association owes its existence to the full conviction of its members that what has ever been done for the spread of Gospel truth, according to the doctrine of the Episcopal Church in this great State of Illinois. This principle of action, it will be seen, is peculiarly known as the "Independent Missionary Principle." This has obtained in the English and American colonies to a very great extent, and has given life to societies, on both sides of the ocean, which have done mighty works for Christ and the Church. The free missionary system, has been brought distinctly before the eye of the Church in Mr. Wharton's letter to Bishop Lee, of Iowa; and, as thus set forth, has received the approval of the Episcopate of Pennsylvania, and has been distinctly and openly endorsed by the most prominent of the high, as well as the low churchmen of Illinois.

Let us then see what it will effect when reduced to practical operation here. There is no doubt but that we are bound to bring everything to bear in spreading the Gospel, and as this agency has worked well abroad, and has the approval of men of all grades of churchmanship here at home, we are manifestly derelict in duty, if we fail to put in motion this engine of supposed good. We trust that we shall have the prayers of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, that this means for spreading his Church may be abundantly blessed, and that no obstacles may be put in the way of its progress by partizans of either party in the Church of Christ. As those who are set for the defence of the Gospel, and solemnly consecrated to the work of its extension, let us all with joy every new agency which is enlisted in the eff

Special Notices.

It has been currently reported that in most of the Western cities, the "Town Bell" tolls every day at noon for the inhabitants to gulp down quinine as a preventive of disease caused by malaria of the climate. Of course a habit of taking quinine is a contagious habit and every new settler is supplied with the poisonous drug and instructed to take it in large quantities if he would escape the Fever and Ague. Every house has its medicine chest filled with this dangerous stuff, and as regular as the hour comes around so regular do they gulp it down, as though it was to ensure delicacy of the season. Dr. J. Rostetter, a good Samaritan of Pittsburgh, knowing the dreadful effects of quinine upon the human system, when taken with so much indiscretion, has prepared a compound which has in all cases in which it has been tried, proved a speedy cure for Fever and Ague, and all other diseases caused by the digestive organs.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

no21 2w

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Spermaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale Depot 31 and 33 Day street, New York. oct8 1m24 fm J. O. ROYSTON, Art.

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they have now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do in the reliability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits so accumulated in the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS.
101 Clark street.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease are considered best off when they consult a Physician of reputation, which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Sanitarium, Clifton, N. Y. jel4-1m&w-a384

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an unfailable remedy for the Fever ad Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, viz:—Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of river bottoms and swamp districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, which functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and stomach created by malaria, which is sure to follow their use.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, is entirely free from all mineral substances, and can be taken with safety by the most delicate and feeble constitution. There is no unpleasant effect upon the head, it threads itself. They are the simplest and most elegant machine to use. They do not ravel stitches and cannot be cut out of order. It is less complicated by one-half than any other machine; runs off lightly, makes no noise, and is as simple as a new one. Every machine warranted. Satisfactory references given.

The price has come within the reach of all. The common Treadle machine sells. The Silver Plated, beautifully decorated, \$50, complete.

Agents wanted.

Communications answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. None need apply to Sentell.

Eastern Office 138 Lake street, cor. of Clark, Chicago, Illinois.

R. K. STARK, Local Manager.
Box 3315, P. O.

$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Will Sew and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Embroider with perfection, and will sew every kind of Goods, even Leather. And especially adapted for FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete instructions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will be answered promptly, with a sacle and sheet.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 3315, Chicago, Illinois, who has also for sale Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines, at \$50, at No. 98 Lake st., on the third floor.

We have a number of second hand machines but will give any the name of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Double Threaded Sewing Machines, cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

E. P. Wiggins,	Mrs. Watson V. Cox,
Mrs. J. V. Cook,	Mrs. Levi S. Tarr,
Mrs. Fanny Skinner,	Mrs. Jas. Gurnee,
Mrs. A. A. Herrow,	Mrs. H. D. Downs,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. D. Rudy,
Mrs. Frederick Mickerda,	no27-1y&w-4209

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many attractions over all other machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be most happy to explain to any who are in want of Sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double-lock stitch, and will sew from fine to coarse. Also different tensions for drawing stitches or break needles.

Call and see it for yourself and see for themselves at 138 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.
no27-1y-4205

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH.

$30 SEWING MACHINE

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most exacting can desire. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machine now sold from two common spools; does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and tension.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal to a company of

Eight to Twelve

Sewing women by hand. Every family and any one making a living by sewing should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Except one, sold in the world for less than \$100. We invite all who want a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons living out of the city, and set and successfully after a few hours' practice. Full instructions given. Enterprising agents wanted in every town. A few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the best towns of Illinois or Missouri. Some others need apply. Call at

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Show Cases, such as Silver Plated, German Silver, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry constantly on hand and made to order. P. O. address, box 2,016.
no27 4m&w-4210 M. TRENHOLME, Agent.

Clothing &c.

AT ACTUAL COST.—

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

CLOTHING!

Having determined to close out my Stock and rent the Store

47 CLARK STREET,

I offer the Stock of Clothing now on hand at a great sacrifice to-wit:

OVER COATS	at	$20 00	reduced to	$17.00
do	do	at	25.00	" 16.00
do	do	at	20.00	" 14.50
do	do	at	18.00	" 12.50
do	do	at	16.00	" 11.50
BUSINESS COATS	at		14.00	" 10.00
do	do	at	13.00	" 8.50
do	do	at	9.00	" 6.00
do	do	at	10.00	" 7.00
do	do	at	8.00	" 5.00
do	do	at	7.00	" 4.00
do	do	at	6.00	" 3.50
PANTS	at		6.00	" 4.00
do	do	at	5.50	" 4.00
do	do	at	5.00	" 3.50
do	do	at	3.50	" 2.50
do	do	at	3.00	" 2.00
do	do	at	2.50	" 1.75
DRESS COATS	at		24.00	" 16.50
do	do	at	24.00	" 15.00
do	do	at	15.00	" 14.00
do	do	at	15.00	" 11.00
do	do	at	8.00	" 5.50
BLACK PANTS	at		8.00	" 6.00
do	do	at	7.50	" 5.75
do	do	at	7.00	" 5.00

Vests of all kinds, SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, and all kinds of Furnishing Goods at greatly reduced prices.

The store to let from the 1st of January. Inquire of the subscriber,

EDW'D SILVEY, Agent,
BOND'S OLD STAND, 47 Clark street.
no14 bt&y 1m

Fall and Winter Clothing.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

142.....LAKE STREET.....142.

Are receiving daily from their Manufactory in Newark, N. J., all the

Newest Styles and Fabrics

—OF—

Fall & Winter Clothing,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

—FOR—

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Which for Style and Workmanship are Unequalled in the City. Call and Examine their Stock.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

In this Department they CHALLENGE COMPETITION for QUALITY, VARIETY and STYLES of CLOTHS CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

In this Department can be found the largest and best selected assortment of YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING in the city, and at NEW YORK PRICES.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
142 Lake Street.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR
Consisting of
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, SATINETTS
SHEEPS-GREYS SILK VESTINGS.
FANCY AND BLACK CASSIMERES.
FANCY VELVETS, &c. &c.

Also, Tailor's Trimmings.

We invite the attention of the trade to our

FALL STOCK

Now receiving and in store.

Agents for Scott's Report of Fashion. jan19s&d-10

1858 - - FALL AND WINTER. - - 1859

BARRETT, KING & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
Are in receipt of their usual stock at 305 and 307 South Water street. sept4 718-3m

Sewing Machines.

$30.00

Premiums and Diplomas.

THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA was awarded to the

Boudoir Sewing Machine,

(HAND! (HAND!)

At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 9th, 1858; Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. The Inventor of this Hand will be taken by some one of Premiums. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the above, and to say in the merits of this beautiful and unrivalled Machine. It does all the work of a first class machine, and has a few of its prominent advantages over all others are as follows:

1st. It sews with two threads and uses the chain stitch.

2d. It makes two different stitches.

3d. It will sew backward as well as forward.

4th. It makes two thousand stitches per minute, and sixty-nine inches to the inch.

5th. The inconvenience of a belt is obviated by the application of a Rubber Friction Wheel.

6th. The nominal price of $30 includes stand and fixtures.

When this Machine was sold at double the price, it was cordially recommended to the public by

T. W. BINGER & CO.,
SAM HUNT,
WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER
Manufacturing Co.

As the best single thread Machine in the market. The price has been reduced one half and its value enhanced by the addition of the Double Thread. An examination of this Machine and its work is solicited at 91 Clark street.
no27 3m-4209 J. A. HANCE, Agt.

THE SIX DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

Ladies Call at E. W. Hutchins's 167 Randolph st., AND SEE A GREAT INVENTION SIMPLIFIED.

$6.00 for a Complete, Simple and Perfect Sewing Machine which Threads Itself.

Any Lady Can Use It—All Families Will Have It.

It is Equal to the Most Costly Machines at One Hundred Dollars for Six Dollars.

Call at HUTCHING'S FURNITURE STORE,
no20 bt&y 1m 167 Randolph Street.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE LATEST PATENT OUT.

NO IMPRISONMENT, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHER

SEWING MACHINES.

(Grover & Baker's Lock Stitch Competitor excepted) and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the work of any other Sewing Machine and somewhat less gingery. He was not reading the *Times* so intently but that he could spare a sec. tinizing glance at the new arrival, as I removed my carpet-bag under the seat with my hands, and kept a sharp look out, ready for fight or flight, on him. When I rose, he was again buried in—yes—in the advertisement sheet. The gentleman, then, had probably some good reason for concealing his talent for observation. Nobody who was not in want of a situation gets wrapped up in an advertisement sheet; and my companion, I felt sure, was not in want of no such thing. His profession, whatever that might be, had been settled long ago, and the fishing-rod and guide-book which reposed over his head disclosed a young gentleman with money to spare, who was about to take a summer holiday among the trout streams of the north. One circumstance which occurred just after we started, persuaded me that he must needs be a lawyer, (and, indeed, as afterwards turned out, his pursuits did somewhat partake of the nature of that calling.) so much did it smack of ready reasoning and practised sentence. Leaning out of the window as the train began to move, the wind carried away his glossy hat; whereupon, instead of sitting down forlornly, and muttering Good gracious! or Confound it! the young orator made a display of eloquence but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Double Threaded Sewing Machines, cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

E. P. Wiggins,	Mrs. Watson V. Cox,
Mrs. J. V. Cook,	Mrs. Levi S. Tarr,
Mrs. Fanny Skinner,	Mrs. Jas. Gurnee,
Mrs. A. A. Herrow,	Mrs. H. D. Downs,
Mrs. N. Sturtevant,	Mrs. D. Rudy,
Mrs. Frederick Mickerda,	no27-1y&w-4209

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many attractions over all other machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be most happy to explain to any who are in want of Sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double-lock stitch, and will sew from fine to coarse. Also different tensions for drawing stitches or break needles.

Call and see it for yourself and see for themselves at 138 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country.
no27-1y-4205

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH.

$30 SEWING MACHINE

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This takes the same

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most exacting can desire. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machine now sold from two common spools; does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and tension.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal to a company of

Eight to Twelve

Sewing women by hand. Every family and any one making a living by sewing should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. We invite all who want a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons living out of the city, and set and successfully after a few hours' practice. Full instructions given. Enterprising agents wanted in every town. A few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the best towns of Illinois or Missouri. Some others need apply. Call at

Chas. E. Wiveall's Shoe Store, 132 Lake St.,
Over Clark. Address
no20 1m&w-4189 L. CORNELL,
Box 1,305 Chicago, Ill.

SHOW CASES!! SHOW CASES!!!

CAMPBELL & CO'S
GREAT WESTERN FIRST PREMIUM
Show Case Manufactory,
63.....DEARBORN STREET.....63
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Show Cases, such as Silver Plated, German Silver, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry constantly on hand and made to order. P. O. address, box 2,016.
no27 4m&w-4210 M. TRENHOLME, Agent.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
—AT THE—
Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.

Terms of the Press and Tribune.

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year	$12 00
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week	25
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And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

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Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S

Great Job Printing Establishment

Is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Pristine Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK JOB LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING in the *BEST MANNER* at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
Visiting Cards,	Programmes,
Ball Tickets,	Pamphlets,
Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

PRINTING IN COLORS

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

The Distant Land.

Where dost thou lie, O Land of Peace?
Across what foaming ocean's swell?
My heart, with sighs that never cease,
Yearns in the palaces to dwell:
But yet, O thou distant land,
I cannot see thy shining strand.

Sometimes when morning's iris light
Is flaming in the eastern sky,
I say, beneath that rose and white
The blessed realm must surely lie;
But there's bronze in Orient's hand,
And thou art still the distant land.

And oft when sunset's burnished gold
Falls from upon the Western bars,
I say, Beyond that glorious fold
Must climb the islands of the blest?
But stars steal out, a silent band,
And thou art still the distant land.

And then I dream—A blissful dream
That I have entered thy tranquil bowers,
And lo! He's nowhere only seem
Winds that a moment bent its flowers—
I wake, I rise, I am alone,
And thou art still the distant land.

I watch, I long, I faint for thee!
Gazing from open casements wide the door,
That I may enter in and be
Part of thy peace forevermore?
O angel that stand'st at the strand,
And thou shalt be no distant land!

A TRAVELING ACQUAINTANCE.

[From Reynolds's Miscellany.]

It is highly important to those who travel from London to Edinburgh in a day, and who cannot read or go to sleep in a railway carriage, to secure for themselves an agreeable traveling companion.

Having to take this journey very often, and laboring under the above disadvantages as I do, the practice of looking out for eligible fellow-passengers, at King's Cross or Euston Square, has made me pretty perfect in my judgments. The most cursory of glances suffices to convince me of Who's Who, in the nine A. M., in the case of four-fifths of its live stock, whose rank and situation I can approximate to with the utmost nicety by a reference to income-tax, and whose very opinions I can often predicate without giving them the trouble of opening their lips.

Four-fifths of the human race—or at all events, of so much of it as travels in the first class by railway—can be assorted in about half a-dozen pigeon-holes, and when you have seen a specimen of each description, you have seen all, the rest being but duplicates.

Club fogies, wealthy swell, man of business, country gentleman, parson, and individual with a grievance—very nice people all, without doubt, and may they live a thousand years at the very least; but just conceive an eleven hours' journey in the same carriage with any one of them! Of the gentler sex I say nothing, save Bless their hearts, and may they never grow a day older! For as to being shut up for eleven hours with the same female, I am very sure that the honor would be altogether lost on me in want of feeling.

My sphere of choice, then, being thus narrowed to one-fifth of the human race (male) who travel in first-class carriages, and my eye being, as I have said, unerring, I generally discover the right one at once. It is occupied by the most intelligent man in the carriage. I never indeed made a mistake that I can remember, but once, when, at the same instant in which I deposited myself and my carpet-bag in a carriage, the individual whose appearance had captivated me, walked straight out of it with his hands in his pockets.

On Tuesday, the twentieth of July last, I had occasion to set out northward, as usual, from Euston Square. I was a little late and hurried and there was not a very varied collection of passengers to choose from. As I walked hastily by the side of the already occupied carriages, the unthinking guard would, in his impatience, have twice consigned me to damnation—once in company with a whole juvenile family, who had already commenced eating and smelling of ham sandwiches, and once with no less than five Caledonians, only waiting for an Englishman that they might begin to expectorate on the perfections of their native land. I cast myself into the last through carriage in despair, and without so much as looking before me. It was probable that my luck would be better: it could hardly, as may be imagined, at all events, be very much worse.

Beside myself, the carriage had but one other occupant; a young man of an altogether gentlemanly appearance, except, perhaps, that his clothes looked suspiciously new, and his hat somewhat too glossy. He was not reading the *Times* so intently but that he could spare a sec. tinizing glance at the new arrival, as I removed my carpet-bag under the seat with my hands, and kept a sharp look out, ready for fight or flight, on him. When I rose, he was again buried in—yes—in the advertisement sheet. The gentleman, then, had probably some good reason for concealing his talent for observation. Nobody who was not in want of a situation gets wrapped up in an advertisement sheet; and my companion, I felt sure, was not in want of no such thing. His profession, whatever that might be, had been settled long ago, and the fishing-rod and guide-book which reposed over his head disclosed a young gentleman with money to spare, who was about to take a summer holiday among the trout streams of the north. One circumstance which occurred just after we started, persuaded me that he must needs be a lawyer, (and, indeed, as afterwards turned out, his pursuits did somewhat partake of the nature of that calling.) so much did it smack of ready reasoning and practised sentence. Leaning out of the window as the train began to move, the wind carried away his glossy hat; whereupon, instead of sitting down forlornly, and muttering Good gracious! or Confound it! the young orator made a display of eloquence but will give only the names of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

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OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

WESTERN AGENCY.

I am now receiving daily, from the best KEG, CAN and BULK OYSTERS, from the most celebrated packers in New York and Baltimore, all fresh and selected.

S. T. HINCKLY, Western Agent,
no27 bt&y 2m 101 State street.
Oysters delivered to any part of the city or country orders promptly attended to.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

HATCH, MANN & CO'S unrivalled Baltimore Oysters received daily, by express only, direct from their packing house in Baltimore, Md., and for sale at the Depot, No. 129 North Water street, Chicago.

Their constant care and attention being paid to the preservation of their Oysters, their house has obtained a reputation established by all others. All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. R. HATCH, Agent,
Post Office box 1927.

N. B.—This establishment will be permanent.

Leather and Findings.

Rolfsen's Stone Yard Revived.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Above Yard, No. 304 South Wells street, Chicago, for the purpose of carrying on the Stone business in all its branches. In addition to his extensive Quarries in Joliet and Lake Bom, he has leased the well known and extensive Quarry known as Rodout's Quarry, at Des Plaines, with all the machinery, and horse-power belonging to the Great Western Stone Company, so he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Cut Stone, as well as Rough Stone, of any size and quality, on as low terms as any quarry in the vicinity. Building, Paving and Macadamizing, always on hand.

FRANCIS SCHWEAN, Prop'r.
P. F. Rolfsen, Supt. jan6-6m-v3

GUNNIES—NEW AND SECOND HAND, for sale by CHASE & CO.,
Bags Wanted Always.

Furniture, &c.

Furniture! Furniture!!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—AT—

NEW YORK & BOSTON PRICES.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING!

20 per Cent Saved in the Purchase.

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

Have Removed and to

JONES' NEW IRON FRONT STORE,

NO. 200 RANDOLPH ST.,

Are now prepared to exhibit to their old customers and to the public generally,

The Largest and Best Assorted

STOCK OF FURNITURE

WEST OF NEW YORK,

Which they have recently received, and are now opening part of

Mahogany, Rosewood & Walnut

PARLOR FURNITURE,

In Brocatelle, De Laine, Plush and Hair Cloth,

Enamelled, Oak, Chestnut, Mahogany & Rosew'd

CHAMBER SETTS,

Of New and Elegant Designs, from the best Manufacturers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia,

—ALSO—

DINING ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Goods Manufactured Here To Order Out of the BEST MATERIALS.

We are constantly receiving from SHEARER & JONES, New York, and SHEARER & PAINE, Boston, Manufacturers, the

LATEST PATTERNS

AND

Most Approved Styles of Goods,

Which will make it a great inducement to those

FURNISHING HOTELS AND HOUSES

To examine our Stock before purchasing East.

No parties VISITING THE CITY FOR THE PURCHASE OF FURNITURE should fail to examine

OUR MAMMOTH STOCK

Before Making their Purchases.

To the Public at Large

We are prepared to prove that Furniture of Every Description can be purchased with us

Will be Furnished from Our Establishment at Prices Lower than any House in the West.

SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
203.....RANDOLPH STREET.....203
(Late 200.)

C. MORGAN,
199 - - - - Lake Street, - - - - 199
New and Beautiful Designs
IN
LATEST STYLES of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor,
—AND—
BEDROOM FURNITURE,
IN SUITS.

The subscriber is now receiving LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES to his former

Mammoth Stock of Cabinet Furniture & Chairs

As the Stock is now Complete and Full, and the Largest to be found West of New York.

He would cordially invite the attention of his former friends and patrons, and the public generally to call and examine

His Elegant Furniture

Before purchasing elsewhere.

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices from Last Season.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 11th, 1858. au11-1y

HANCOCK & PECK,
(Successors to Wells & Co.)
171.....RANDOLPH-ST.....171.
Mahogany, Rosewood & Walnut,
—IN—
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE
In Great Variety.
WOOD SEAT AND CANE SEAT CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, &c.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels, &c. se14s&d-1y

Lumber, &c.

JAKEWAY & HOLBROOK,
Lumber Merchants.

E. J. JAKEWAY HAVING BOUGHT out the entire Stock of Lumber, Lease, &c. of J. O. Knox & Co., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade. The firm will hereafter be known as Jakeway & Holbrook, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Hard and Soft Wood, Lumber, Timber, Shingles, Lath, &c.

☞ Office and Yard corner of Perion and Indiana Streets.

E. J. JAKEWAY.....[no14 1m&d]1m.....HENRY HOLBROOK.

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and Collection Office. Also, Notary Public.
59 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja16-1y-389

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BANKERS & LAND AGENTS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.....IOWA CITY.

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A. D. REED & CO.
REED'S BANKING HOUSE
Galesburgh.....Illinois.

A. D. REED & CO.,
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange.
Deposits received.
Collections attended to free of charge, excepting the interest which will be remitted promptly at current rates with legitimate banking is solicited.
Correspondence shall rely upon our prompt and personal attention to their favors.

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Messrs. Woodruff & Bro., New York.
" George Smith & Co., Chicago.
" Ballwin, Andrews & Brokaw, St. Louis.
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J. H. GOWER BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS, DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
—AND—
LAND WARRANTS
IOWA CITY.....IOWA.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. R. H. Smith & Co., Chicago.
" Preston, Kean & Co., 54 Wall street, New York.
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my12-1y-1041

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BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
98 CLARK STREET. Dealers in
EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Collections made on all the principal points in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Special Deposits. Drafts for sale on all the principal points in Europe. Particular attention given to the negotiation of time notes and Bills of Exchange.

Collections made in the Interior cities in the United States, on the most favorable terms.

C. G. WHITNEY & CO., 98 Clark st.

AITKEN & NORTON
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 42, SOUTH CLARK St., CHICAGO, ILL.

I. C. BARBOR
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
45 CLARK STREET,
Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver, bought and sold.
Refer to Messrs. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; P. G. Ayer, Cashier. my5-1y

MONEY TO LOAN.—I HAVE MONEY for
SHORT FIRST CLASS PAPER
at fairrates. I am also prepared to buy
DESIRABLE SECURED PAPER.
In any desired sums.
J. L. LEE, with Wadsworth & Co.
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6.....Clark Street.....6.
BILL AND STOCK BROKER—FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND PASSAGE OFFICE.

Good Business Paper, Promissory Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, &c., negotiated at lowest brokerage on satisfaction.

Exchange on New York, Great Britain and Continental Europe, always on hand.

Passage orders issued from foreign ports to this country.

Deposits received for specified time, and interest allowed on 90 DAYS' NOTICE.

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HENRY GREENEBAUM.....MOSES GREENEBAUM.
Notary Public. au8-1y

E. PRUSSING & STEINMAUEUSER'
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, MONEY,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS.
50.....South Clark-st., Up Stairs.....50.

AGENTS FOR THE

British Commercial Life Insurance Company,
LONDON and AMERICA.....CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
au30-3m ERNST PRUSSING, Notary Public.

RECEIVED JANUARY 1st, 1858.

B. W. PHILLIPS, BANKER,
No. 4 Clark Street — Locust Buildings.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BUYS SIGHT AND TIME DRAFTS ON all the Eastern Cities, Discounts Business Paper, Deals in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Bank Notes, and Makes Collections on all accessible points. ja2-1y

GALESBURG.....ILLINOIS.

J. F. DUNN & CO., BANKERS.
☞ COLLECTIONS MADE AT USUAL RATES. ☜
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MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURance Company.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.
D. B. CARVER, Cashier and

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market exhibits no change whatever. Exchange is rather scarce, the supply having been sold low, within the last week, while the premium ruled at ¼ per cent. It is held steady by the bankers at ¾. Currency is more plenty, but there is by no means a surplus. Bank discounts, as usual, 10 per cent. Gold 1@1¼, and only called for in small lots. Street rates nominal at 1¼@2 per cent. per month, with very little paper afloat.

The Cincinnati money market of Monday is briefly given in the following paragraphs from the *Gazette*:

There is a continued active demand for money, and rates of interest are firm at 10@12 per cent. Regular houses are still taking nearly all the good paper offered by customers, but the scarcity of currency is beginning to make a marked impression on the discount sheets, more, however, with reference to the immediate future than the present. Both ends do not, now, much more than meet, and the tension is steadily increasing. Bankers are as liberal as possible with accommodations, in anticipation of an early and heavy influx of currency.

The Exchange market exhibits no new feature. The supply is ample, and rates are feebly sustained. Buyers sticking sold in some cases at 1-2 premium for New York sight and par for Baltimore. The buyers rates were ¼ dis. for Boston and Baltimore, and par for Philadelphia and New York. Nothing of importance doing in New Orleans. Sold at par.

The following table is taken from the N. Y. *Times* of Monday:—

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the foreign trade at New York, which we published early in the month, the import matters for the first nine months of the year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to.....$156,850,000
Add four weeks in November.....18,000,000
Total to date.....$183,850,000
Against same time, 1857.....227,000,000
Decrease this year to date.....$43,150,000

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including foreign articles re-exported) for ten months of the year to Oct. 31, as follows:
Total to date.....$96,027,000
Add four weeks in November.....4,250,000
Total to date.....$99,277,000
Against same time, 1857.....69,000,000
Decrease this year to date.....$19,723,000

The imports of Specie is made by the tables for Oct. 31.....$22,051,000
Add four weeks in Nov.....1,000,000
Total to date.....$24,051,000
Against same time, 1857.....24,000,000
Decrease this year to date.....$19,126,000

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port the last Nov., inst., since Jan. 1, 1858, are:
From California.....$21,253,000
Europe, Mexico, &c.....1,710,000
Total receipts.....$22,963,000

In 1857, to the same date:
From California.....$20,700,000
From abroad.....2,102,000—22,802,000
Decrease this season.....$1,839,000

CORNMEAL.—The Wheat market was more active to-day, and under demand by millers from Michigan, Indiana, and from the interior of the State, prices advanced 1@2c on Spring, and 4@5c on White Wheat; 10,000 bu Spring and 5,000 White changed hands, at 86@91c in store for No. 2 Spring; 75@80c for No. 2 Red; and $1.00 for No. 1 Red.

From several of the most important milling points in the State, we hear there is a scarcity of Red Winter Wheat—and unless supplies are had from Chicago, quite a large number of mills will have to stop or run altogether on Spring, which is not by any means to be had in abundant quantities from the farmers. This scarcity has caused an active demand in this market, which has advanced quite rapidly within the past four days.

Corn is dull. Flour quiet. Oats irregular, owing to difference in quality. Highwines steady at 21½c. Timothy Seed dull.

The Hog market was quite excited to-day, and prices advanced 10@15c. The receipts were about 2,000 head, live. At the opening, buyers hesitated upon the figures of yesterday; but holders were firm, and in the course of the day gained their point. Light Hogs were not wanted, and sold at a range of $4.35@4.75; but heavy Hogs sold at $4.85@5.00, and as high as $5.15 was paid before the close, for a lot averaging 286 lbs.

The receipts of Dressed Hogs were very trifling, and prices advanced at about the same rate as Live. There was not much demand for Light Hogs, but heavy were in active request, and sold at a range of $5.75@6. A lot of 600 head was sold for shipment to Cincinnati, 300 head at $5.75, to average from 150 to 180 lbs; and 300 head at $6.10@, to average 220 lbs, none to weigh below 180 lbs. This is a new feature in our Hog market.

The Provision Market is firm. Mess Pork sold to-day at $16.25, for February delivery, with interest added. Holders generally refuse to sell for later than January delivery, except at higher figures than the above. There is a good demand for Bulk and Green Meats, but buyers and sellers cannot meet. We report a sale of 3000 Green Sides on private terms. The Lard market is very firm at 10¾c for prime, at which we quote a sale of 200 bbls, with 200 bbls Gut Leaf at 9c.

In another column will be found the Cincinnati market for to day, by which it will be seen that Hogs and provisions are still firm.

HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 30th ult.]

The weather has been rather unfavorable for pork packing since the middle of the week, and influences upon the market to-day, the trade being quiet. Prices, however, were not lower. There were sales late on Saturday evening, which are noticed in another column, and which are not included in the receipts of our last report, of 1,500 head, averaging 230 to 240 lbs, at $7. These, with another lot of 800 at $6 75, were taken by Hollingsworth & Co. To-day, light hogs were dull at $6.25@6.50, and dealers were not much disposed to purchase. Sales of hogs averaging 210 to 230 were made at $6.50, although holders were mostly quite firm at $7.

The offerings to-day were not large, but there were no more buyers or sellers than to buy or prices within the range of quotations. The reasons since Saturday comprise about 5,000 head.

Estimating the receipts for the next 24 hours at 10,000, and the box-ing, and packing of the year, comparison follows with previous seasons:

This season	163,221
Last season to Dec. 1st	128,000
Same time 1856	76,000
Same time 1855	130,000
Same time 1854	100,000
Same time 1853	100,000
Same time 1852	100,000

With the exception of some small lots of pork and lard for future delivery, the transactions to-day were light. A Virginia "bear" offered about 400 bbls Mess Pork for January and February, at $17, all of which was taken by Kentucky "bulls." Of Lard, 2,000 bbls sold for January delivery at 11c; Mess Pork was dull at $17 for prompt delivery, and Bulk Meats were in fair demand for short cribs and sides. One hundred barrels Lard, on the spot, sold at $10 68. It is mostly held at 10½@ 10¾. Green sides sold at 5c, 7c and 8@8½c for shoulders, sides and hams.

The whole number of Hogs received around the falls at Louisville, up to the 29th ult., was 143,222. The receipts at Cincinnati and Louisville for three seasons, compare thus:

	Cincinnati.	Louisville.	Total.
1855	166,000	102,000	268,000
1857	86,000	14,000	100,000
1858	163,221	143,222	306,443

The Louisville *Courier* thinks the packing in that vicinity will reach 300,000 head. There are various estimates as to the business at Cincinnati, ranging from 300,000 to 400,000 head.

[From the Louisville Journal, 30th.]

The great feature in the market during the past week has been the activity in the Hog trade. The receipts have been unusually heavy, and the weather with the exception of two days (Saturday and Sunday), has been very favorable for killing. The market has been buoyant throughout the week. Most of the Hogs received had, however, been previously contracted for, and the sales have been few. A lot of Shelby County, very heavy, sold at 6 grs, and another lot of 1,700 head at $6.75 net. Some few hundred head, averaging 300 lbs and a little over, sold on the spot at $6.50 and $6.65. These transactions transpired some days ago. No sales have been reported within the last few days, but good and extra heavy hogs would now readily command $6.50 and $6.75 net.

Very few sales have been made in the product speculators considering prices too high, and are quite doubtful about the rates still declining. They are somewhat encouraged in this opinion by the very heavy receipts at all the packing points thus early in the season. On the other hand, it is calculated by some that the fact that the high prices have induced feeders to bring their hogs to market so early as possible, and that if the weather continues favorable, hogging will be nearly gone through with by the middle of December.

[From the St. Louis Revolution, 30th.]

The market for fine Pork grs. but inactive, and the receipts are small, and business limited. Sales were confined to 100 bbls mess and 65 brls mixed and M. C. at $16.50 per bbl.

A sale of 65 obs Bacon shoulders was reported at 7c.

Lard in good demand. Sales 25 tes prime at 10½c.

A good many hogs were offering to-day, but holders were asking prices above buyers' views, and no sales were reported. The packers are offering 6@6½c for live, dividing on 300 lbs, and for extra heavy hogs from 6¼ to 6½c per lb.

[From the Dentor (Ill.) Gazette, 27th.]

We have now in full operation two establishments, capable of slaughtering and dressing from 1800 to 1500 daily; the one owned by Messrs. Prather, Kreigh and Brother, the other by Mr. Sequens, formerly of Leeds, Ill. Every 400 hogs have been slaughtered, and it is thought the business will reach 20,000. This for the past year is more than was anticipated, and in some seasons of the past not more than 30,000 might have been had if the usual exertion had been made in time.

The prices that for have ruled high, ranging from $4.75 to $5.50 net weight. We learn that prices to-day are ruling under these figures, but the packers generally evaded themselves of the prices offered, and are mostly sold at the above figures.

New-York Cattle Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Dec. 1.

The Cattle Market has been under much fluctuation every week, owing to the unsettled state of the weather. The receipts have been very large, and the quality of the Cattle generally poor. Prices have declined from 1@2c per lb, and the market is now heavy and dull.

The receipts for the week ending this day were 4,000 Beeves, 1,000 Cows, 1,000 Veals, and 10,000 Sheep and Lambs.

The following were the prices for the week:

Beeves—Extra, 11@11½c; first quality, 10@10½c; second quality, 9@9½c; third quality, 8@8½c; ordinary, 7@7½c.

Cows—$40@$60.

Veals—Extra, 7@7½c; first quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 5@5½c; third quality, 4@4½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, 6@6½c; first quality, 5@5½c; second quality, 4@4½c; third quality, 3@3½c.

Insurance.

Northwestern Insurance Comp'y,

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

Capital 150,000—With a Large Surplus.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that H. JULIUS WHITE has been regularly appointed Agent of the Company, and is authorized to issue Fire Policies in this city.

Applications will be received and all losses arising under our Policies adjusted and paid promptly.

S. B. LOMBARD, Sec'y.

☞ The Directors and Staff will be happy to see his friends and the friends of the old Northwestern upon call, at the Office in No. 167 & South Water street, assuring them that our rates shall be as low as the lowest by responsible Companies, and that Losses shall be promptly adjusted and paid. CLINTON H. MERIAM, President.

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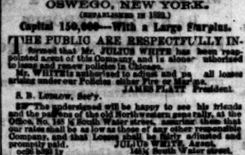
BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Choice First-Class Insurance

—OF THE—



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

[Absolute and Unimpaired
With a Surplus of $686,149 10.

And the jewelled of 39 years success and experience. The Old Company is the only one that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

ASSETS, JULY 1st, 1858.

Cash on hand and deposited in Banks.....$175,194 12
Cash in Bank of Commerce, secured by Bonds.....144,100 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, a par cost, interest.....50,000 00
Old Bonds and Mortgages.....146,000 00
Bonds due on Demand, secured by mortgages.....4,433 04
Cash.....4,433 04
Real Estate unincumbered.....64,000 00
Bills receivable.....94,600 34
Agents' balances.....8,888 00
161 Bonds, 6, 7, and 10 ₹ cent. interest amounting.....161,000 00
67 shares Railroad Stock.....$6,772 00
50 shares Hartford Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 shares Hartford Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 shares Hartford Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 shares Phœnix Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 shares Providence Bank Stock.....5,000 00
50 shares Providence Bank Stock.....5,000 00
2,000 shares New York Bank Stock.....200,000 00
100 shares N. Y. Central Stock.....10,000 00
100 shares C. R. Fund Co. Stock.....10,000 00
100 shares New York, L. I. and Fund Co. Stock.....11,000 00
Premiums in course of collection.....34,790 00

TOTAL LIABILITIES:
Unsettled Claims not due.....$120,714 68

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

UPWARDS OF $11,000,000 of losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 9 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and safe credit.

Special attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one or five years.

Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions, from which the Company derives its profits, enable it to offer inducements to any duly authorized Agent presently attended with risk. Being free from the incumbrance of old claims this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Policies issued without delay by any of its duly authorized Agents.

Branch Office 171 Vine street, Cincinnati.

☞ Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.—ap2

J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.
W. B. PATCH, State Agent, Peoria, Illinois.
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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, on the thirtieth day of September, 1858, as required in conformity with the laws of the State of Illinois, passed February 14th, 1853, and the laws supplementary thereof:

1st.—The name of the company is the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, and its location is located in Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania.

2nd.—The amount of its Capital Stock is Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, and it is divided into Two Thousand and Five Hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

3rd.—The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is One Hundred and Fifty Thousand and Thirty-Seven Dollars and 50 cents.

4th.—The names of the Company consist of the following items, viz:

First. Amount cash on hand and in banks.....$ 5,071 50
Second. Real Estate unincumbered.....11,656 00
Third and Fourth. Bonds and mortgages on real estate and of which amount is more than $100,000 is unincumbered, and double the sum for which the same is mortgaged, and none longer than five years.....96,000 00
Fifth. Debts due from sources not included in the foregoing items.....28,710 00
Sixth. Debts for Premiums.....none.
Seventh. All other securities or no bonds.....42,988 90

Total assets of the Company.....$180,566 15

LIABILITIES:

8th—The amount of losses unpaid and not due to Banks or other creditors by the Company.....none.
9th—Losses adjusted and due.....none.
10th—Losses in suspense waiting for further proof.....none.
11th—All other claims against the Company, consisting of its capital stock and reinsurance.....$30,000 00
12th—The greatest amount insured in any one risk.....$ 5,000 00
13th—The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village, and the name of such city, town or village.....$5,000, 00 every city
14th—The amount of income of the Company for the past year.....$ 50,000 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.

Robert T. King, President, and Francis Blackburn, Secretary, of the Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Company, (as we personally known), being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of the amount of stock specified in the first item of the foregoing statement, which has been actually invested in stocks and bonds of at least par value, and that no part thereof has been loaned directly or indirectly to any of the officers of the said Company, to an amount exceeding the amount of stock owned by each officer, nor at least double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that the said Company has no agent thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual officer of the said Company, or any other person or persons, except for the benefit of the said Company, which loans are fully secured by bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth at least double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and that the said Company has no agent thereof, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of buying, selling or negotiating its stock, or any other business connected with the said Company, and that the said Company has no interest in any banking institution, except as a mere depositor, and that the said Company has no interest in any banking institution, except as a mere depositor, and that the said Company has no interest in any banking institution, except as a mere depositor